TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY.

More About the Special Pleading at the Carlton Club.

AUSTRIA'S INGLORIOUS BLUSTER

Great Preparations to Take What the Congress Gives Her.

RUSSIA STILL BUYING SHIPS.

The Marquis of Lorne to Succeed Lord Dufferin.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, July 29, 1878.

The Carlton Club banquet in honor of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury was held in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School. In his remarks relative to the Anglo-Turkish Convention Lord Beaconsfield argued that if the settlement of Europe had been limited to the Treaty of Berlin, Russia would probably in a few years again assail Turkey, when, whatever British party might be in power, that party would, even though no convention existed, have felt bound, after considerable and perhaps fatal hesitation, to defend Asia Minor. The convention with Turkey, by preventing such hesitation, practically lessened England's responsibilities.

THE THREAD OF TRADITION.

Lord Salisbury, in his speech, claimed that Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries had tried to pick up the broken thread of England's imperial traditions. He refused to believe that other Powers would display jealousy when they saw that England's object was merely to establish peace and order.

AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* in his despatch from Brod dated Sunday, 28th, makes no mention of the entry of Austrian troops into Bosnia. He says everything is ready, including the material for two large bridges.

WHEREIN TURKEY WILL PROTEST.

The *Daily Telegraph's* despatch, dated Vienna, Sunday night, states that the advance into Bosnia has not yet been ordered. Caratheodori Pacha told Count Andrassy that the paragraph of the proclamation to the inhabitants, declaring that the Sultan commits them to the protection of the Austrian Emperor, would probably be the subject of a protest.

PREPARED FOR TROUBLE

General Philippovich has issued a proclamation to his soldiers similar to that addressed to the inhabitants of the Turkish provinces. He says he will know how to meet any resistance.

REGARDLESS OF RESULTS.

The *Times* despatch, from Vienna, Sunday, says:—"It is becoming more and more probable that a crossing will be ordered regardless of negotiations unless the long expected instructions arrive by the courier announced for to-day. It is reported from Constantinople that all parties and the Porte itself fully understand the uselessness of resisting in principle the decisions of the Berlin Congress relative to Bosnia and Greece."

NO FEAR OF RUSSIA.

Osman Pacha has ordered the discontinuance of work at entrenchments on the Constantinople lines, all probability of a conflict with the Russians having disappeared.

TURKEY TO BEFRIEND GREECE.

The Porte intends to issue a memorandum relative to the Greek question. Greece has applied to Prince Bismarck, as President of the Congress, to make representations to induce Turkey to come to an arrangement.

NO DIRECT PROMISE.

A despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Vienna says that it is reported from Athens that the Porte has intimated its consent to negotiate with Minister Tricoupis at Constantinople, but has given no idea of the basis of negotiations.

FRENCH FLEET IN THE EAST.

The French ironclad squadron has quitted the Piræus for the Grecian Archipelago.

WHY IS THIS?

The *Post's* Berlin despatch states that Russia is still negotiating for the purchase of fast North German Lloyd and Hamburg steamers.

APPREHENDED FAMINE IN INDIA.

A despatch to the *Times*, from Calcutta, reports that the government of Madras has telegraphed for extra famine officers immediately because of the ravages of locusts.

IN FAVOR OF MORE LIBERTY.

General Garibaldi has written a letter warmly approving the annexation demonstrations and recommending rifle practice throughout Italy.

THE KAFFIR INSURRECTION.

Despatches from Capetown, dated July 9, say that there has been some severe fighting with the natives in the outlying districts of Transvaal. The British losses were comparatively heavy.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE TO SUCCEED LORD DUFFERIN.

The *Post* and *Times* announce officially that Lord Beaconsfield has selected the Marquis of Lorne to succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor General of Canada.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S WOUNDS.

A despatch to the *Post* from Berlin says that two pellets came out of the Emperor's arm during the past week by suppuration.

IN THE INTEREST OF MONARCHY.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Paris telegraphs that a plan has been formed for a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies in the anti-republican interest in November.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE OF 1866.

The Anglo-American Cable Company announces that the attempt to recover the cable of 1866 has failed.

FALL DOWN A COAL PIT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WHEELING, W. Va., July 28, 1878.

Yesterday afternoon, while engaged in laboring at the mouth of a coal shaft at Steubenville, Ohio, a man by the name of Darque was precipitated to the bottom of the pit, a distance of 100 feet, and almost crushed to atoms. Three other men were thrown at the same time, but saved themselves.

THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1878.

The Permanent Exhibition was open to-day, the first time on Sunday since last summer. It is estimated that 6,000 persons were present. The exhibits were all uncovered. There was a grand sacred organ concert.

SUICIDES.

JUMPED OVERBOARD FROM AN ALBANY BOAT.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28, 1878.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, dressed in a dark suit and wearing a high hat, committed suicide about four o'clock this morning by jumping off the steamer St. John, when opposite Van Wies' Point, about two miles below this city. The boat was stopped and men went back to the spot in a small boat, but were unable to see anything of the man. He was supposed to be insane.

AN ATTEMPT WITH A REVOLVER.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 28, 1878.

James Lockwood attempted suicide with a revolver here to-night, and inflicted a dangerous abdominal wound. Conjugal trouble incited the act.

CHURCH DEBT LIQUIDATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28, 1878.

Edward Kimball has been laboring all day to liquidate the debt of the Free Evangelical Church of this city. The service commenced at ten o'clock this morning and was not concluded at eleven o'clock to-night. It is thought that enough will be pledged to meet the debt, which amounts to about $16,000.

THE SUN'S ECLIPSE.

Elaborate Preparations for Its Observation at Rawlins, Wyoming.

THE ASSEMBLED ASTRONOMERS.

Interesting Experiments with Edison's Instruments.

REMARKABLE RESULTS.

Solar Mysteries Which the Savans Desire to Solve.

ANXIOUS FOR GOOD WEATHER.

RAWLINS, Wy. T., July 23, 1878.

The preparations for observing the forthcoming total eclipse of the sun from this point are almost completed. To-day the last nail was driven in the temporary structure of pine boards which is to serve as an observatory. The latter is situated about eight hundred yards from the depot, at a short distance from the base of a range of hills and commands an excellent view. The observing party consists of Professor Henry Draper, of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor Thomas A. Edison, of Menlo Park; Professor George F. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, and President Henry Morton, of the Stevens Institute of Technology. Accompanying the party is Mrs. Henry Draper, wife of Professor Draper, who also takes part in the work of observation, being quite an enthusiast in the study of astronomy. The instruments brought here by the astronomers comprise several telescopes and spectroscopes, photographic apparatus, Edison's tasimeter and numerous other appliances of the latest and most approved pattern. All are now in readiness, and several preliminary experiments have demonstrated that transportation has not injured them. The main point sought to be determined by Professor Draper is whether the corona or halo surrounding the sun's disk is only a glowing gas, or whether it contains, in addition, solid or liquid particles that reflect light from the sun to the earth. If the corona is simply a glowing gas the spectrum will consist of bright lines or bright rings only, but if there are any solid or liquid substances reflecting light in the corona the spectrum will be of a faint continuous character, containing all the colors.

WHAT IS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The sun, according to the best accepted theories, is a solid or liquid mass raised to so high a temperature that it gives out white light. Immediately surrounding it is an envelope called the chromosphere, which to the naked eye appears of a rosy tint. Outside of this is another envelope, nearly white, called the inner corona and outside of all is a fainter white material or outer corona extending, it is estimated, a distance of 500,000 miles. In the older eclipses—*i. e.*, those which occurred prior to twenty years ago, this corona, which is now the main object of scientific investigation, received but little attention. It was not even dignified by a name. Astronomers spoke of it as the "glare" or "halo" or "rosiness." Nobody thought it worthy of study. In 1860, when photography for the first time was called in as an aid, interest became centred in it. It was not, however, until 1868 that its importance as a base of astronomical research became fully apparent. In that year the spectroscope was first applied, and it revealed the fact that this halo, which in the meantime had been scientifically named "corona," was composed of hydrogen gas, together with, in a minor degree, some unknown substance, which to this day continues a mystery. This unknown material is designated by the term "helium."

THE SPECTROSCOPE.

By the invitation of Professor Draper your correspondent to-day visited the observatory and viewed some of the experimental solar spectra taken by means of the spectroscope. This little instrument, which has proved so valuable in fathoming the mysteries of the solar system, consists, it will be remembered, of a small brass cylinder somewhat resembling a diminutive telescope. At one end is a thin metal disk, in the centre of which is cut a narrow slit to admit a ray of light. Arranged inside of the cylinder are lenses and prisms. When a ray of light from the sun penetrates through the slit it becomes at once decomposed into its constituent colors, making visible a beautiful band like a miniature rainbow, red at one end and blue at the other. This band is known as the spectrum. Across the surface of the spectrum are discernible at irregular intervals numerous fine black lines. If instead of sunlight light from the flame of vapor or from metal ignited to a white heat is allowed to pass through the slit another band appears less beautiful by reason of the absence of some of the colors, but containing similar fine lines, with, however, the important difference that such lines are white instead of black. By the comparison of the lines produced by the light of any metal with those produced by the light of the sun the presence in the latter of such metal is determined. Exact similarity proves that the same substance produced both. In this way the presence in the sun of many metals and gases common on the earth has been ascertained.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE CORONA.

One of the chief difficulties in previous observations has been to obtain an image of the corona sufficiently bright to photograph. This difficulty, however, promises on the present occasion to be overcome. To his large equatorial telescope Professor Draper has attached an instrument designed by him, which condenses the image of the sun into less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and concentrates the rays to such a degree that white paper held immediately underneath is instantly set on fire. Just before the sun's rays come to a focus a ruled plate technically called a "diffraction grating" is placed in the cone of rays at an angle of about sixty degrees. This reflects the light to one side, and at the same time disperses it into a series of spectra. At the focus of the instrument are placed three photographic plates, the middle one of which will receive a plain image of the sun. The other two will receive each a spectrum of the corona, but one will be twice as much dispersed as the other. By this arrangement the Professor hopes to double the ordinary chances of success in the observation. The object of taking the central plain image of the sun is to have a standard of comparison for the two spectra so as to see how they compare in height with it.

EDISON'S WORK.

Professor Edison's part of the work on the day of the eclipse will be to observe with his tasimeter, attached to a large telescope, whether the corona gives out any heat. Hitherto no researches have been made in this direction. At the moment of totality, or when the entire disk of the sun is obscured by the moon, he will direct his instrument at the moon in order to get the "zero" point for his galvanometer. This accomplished he will change its position to bear on the corona. If the latter emits sufficient heat the needle of his galvanometer will indicate the same. During the trial the galvanometer and tasimeter will be carefully enclosed in suitable apparatus now being made for the purpose. The only difficulty which Professor Edison fears is that they may prove so exceedingly sensitive that extraneous influences surrounding may divert them from their proper work. Every precaution, however, will be taken to avoid such a result.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

The work assigned to Professor Barker is observation with a powerful telescope and spectroscope. He will particularly direct his attention to the identification of certain lines of the spectrum, about which at present but very little is known. President Morton's observations will be directed toward examining the corona with a view to ascertain whether or not it is polarized. For this purpose he will employ a polarization instrument, which will show whether any of the light of the corona is reflected light from the sun or, whether it all comes from the ignited gas of the corona itself. During the totality Mrs. Draper will make some telescopic observations and notify the professors the instant the eclipse ceases, so that they may act at once to prevent the suddenness of the light from spoiling the photographs. As a sort of side issue the observers will carefully watch during the eclipse for the appearance of a new planet between the sun and Mercury, recent observations in New York by Professor Draper having led him to believe that one existed in that position.

ANXIETY ABOUT THE WEATHER.

As the time approaches for the event the anxiety of the astronomers about the weather becomes greater. Yesterday it rained furiously for some three hours, and, although the men of science were securely sheltered from the storm, they discussed it with as much anxiety as if they were miles away on the open plains without even a parasol to protect them. To-day some large dark clouds suddenly gathered overhead, and instantly the faces of the observers were changed into human barometers. As the clouds increased their countenances grew grave. Sunshine begot smiles and congratulations.

Up to date no other party of astronomers have come to this point, although some are expected in a day or two. At Separation, a station ten miles above, on the line of the road, a number are gathered, and the latest advices state that their arrangements for the eclipse are progressing favorably. At Creston, twenty-eight miles west, are Professors Newcomb and Harkness, of the government expedition, well supplied with apparatus. Another expedition is stationed at Fort Steele, fifteen miles east. Pike's Peak has its share of observers, and along the line of the shadow in Colorado numerous other parties are located. In Denver are several European astronomers as well as some of the government observers. Although the region of the eclipse has thus far not been favorable, so far as weather is concerned, for satisfactory results, there can hardly be a failure, the astronomers having taken every precaution in the way of separating. Late advices received by Professor Draper from the signal office at Washington give good cause to hope for weather sufficiently clear to enable good results to be obtained at Rawlins.

FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVENT—EDISON'S EXPERIMENTS—THE QUESTIONS TO BE SOLVED BY THE OBSERVATIONS—REMINISCENCES OF FORMER ASTRONOMICAL EXPEDITIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RAWLINS, Wy. T., July 28, 1878.

All is ready for the eclipse. The astronomers along the line of the shadow belt, mindful of the fact that it is the last total eclipse in America during the present century, have made the most careful preparations. Telescopes, spectroscopes, polariscopes and all the latest scientific appliances have been brought into play and are only waiting for the important event. The utmost efforts will be made to fathom the mysteries of the great luminary. All the instruments at this point of observation are in complete order and have given satisfactory preliminary results. Nothing now is needed but the precious two and one-half minutes of clear sky during which the moon will veil the sun from view and turn day into darkness.

THE LAST PREPARATIONS.

From dawn yesterday until after midnight the various members of the expedition worked assiduously, each rehearsing his part. Dr. Draper, the chief, adjusted for the last time his large equatorial telescope and arranged his cameras. During totality he will take three simultaneous photographs, each of different size. Professor Morton occupied the day in making some important modifications to his polariscope. Professor Barker was busy for several hours getting his apparatus in sensitive adjustment.

A FAVORABLE SYMPTOM.

During his experiments he discovered one exceedingly large protuberance on the upper edge of the sun, different in many respects from others of its kind. The announcement was gratifying to the astronomers, as it portends a state of eruption in the sun favorable to the observations.

INDEFATIGABLE EDISON.

Edison never was more indefatigable. Beginning his work on the tasimeter at an early hour yesterday morning he continued at his post with scarcely an interim until four o'clock this morning. He experienced much difficulty on account of the instrument's sensitiveness to change in the temperature. The approach of any person within five feet threw the instrument out of adjustment. The heat from his little finger at that distance deflected it several degrees.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE TASIMETER.

Last night he spent hours in experimenting on the heat of the stars. The fixed Arcturus was found to give a decided deflection. The astronomers gathered around and pronounced it wonderful, the most sensitive thermophile hitherto having but barely detected heat in that star. The next star tried was Vega, but it was long before Edison could get any result. The tiny ray of light rushed up and down the graduating scale regardless of any known law. Edison looked solemn. Finally he discovered the erratic deflections to be due to a slight variation in the local temperature. Again adjusted, the delicate heat measurer told that Vega gave out considerable heat. On the whole the experiments proved highly satisfactory. While measuring the heat of the corona and during the eclipse, no person except himself and assistant will be allowed within six feet of the observatory, so as to avoid changes in the temperature. His calculation is to have the tasimeter during the eclipse adjusted to a degree 9,000 times more sensitive than an ordinary thermometer.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK.

The work of Norman Lockyer, of England, will be confined mainly to photographing the spectrum of the corona and of observing its structure with a telescope. His facilities for the same have been materially increased by numerous photographic apparatuses placed at his disposal by the photographer of the Union Pacific Railroad. Professor Watson, of Ann Arbor, intends to work solely on the discerning of objects in the vicinity of the sun, between it and Mercury.

RESULTS OF PAST OBSERVATIONS.

To review cursorily the result of past eclipse observations imagine a circle, the size of a silver dollar, enclosing those smaller circles of the size respectively of a twenty-five, a ten and a five cent silver piece. Let the smallest circle represent the sun, the next its cromosphere, or first atmosphere; the third the inner corona, or second atmosphere, and the largest the outer corona. On the spectroscope, or observing instrument, the sun gives thousands of fine black lines which correspond to lines obtained from many of the earth's metals when observed at white heat, showing that the sun contains iron, nickel, calcium and other metals. From the cromosphere like results have been obtained, but less in number. In the inner corona the astronomers have discovered the presence of only two substances. One is hydrogen; the character of the other is at present unknown, none of earth's products having been found to correspond to it.

MYSTERIOUS SUBSTANCES.

In the outer corona science has discovered the presence of only one substance which is equally unknown. To ascertain what these unknown substances are will be one of the main objects of investigation during the eclipse. The reason why astronomers study the sun during eclipse, it will be remembered, is because at other times its intense light completely obscures its various atmospheres.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

The chief topic of conversation among the astronomers here is in regard to eclipses and heavenly bodies. Sitting in the observatory this afternoon the astronomers entertained each other with their adventures while on eclipse expeditions. Professor Wilson's experiences in China during the transit of Venus four years ago were quite interesting. His party was looked upon by the natives with suspicion and closely watched. The Emperor gave orders that he be instantly informed of the result of the observations. When Venus crossed the sun's disc the report was made. The character used in describing the transit to the Emperor was likewise the character for smallpox. The following day the Emperor, by a strange coincidence, was stricken with that disease, and in less than a week was dead. His death was at once attributed to the astronomers, and it was only by strategy and good fortune that they succeeded in leaving the country alive. Professor Lockyer's experience at the last eclipse in India was equally interesting. Twenty thousand natives chanting, shouting and beating drums came to the astronomers' encampment and begged them to rid the world of the dreadful dragon that had swallowed the sun, and until the observers solemnly promised to do so they would not disperse.

PROSPECT OF FINE WEATHER.

The prospects of fine weather during the eclipse are good. To-day the skies are comparatively clear along nearly the entire line of the shadow.

ANXIOUS ASTRONOMERS ASKING, "ARE WE TO HAVE CLEAR OR CLOUDY WEATHER FOR OBSERVATIONS?"

As many eyes will be turned to-day on the sun about the hour of his eclipse it will be interesting to know the probabilities as to the weather being favorable or otherwise for the observers. The HERALD Weather Bureau makes the following general deduction:—Along the path of totality, from Northern Idaho to the Gulf coast, near Sabine City, the conditions will vary considerably. In Idaho and Wyoming Territory the prospects are pretty favorable for a good view of the eclipse, but in the adjoining Territory of Montana the indications are that partial or general cloudiness will interfere with the observations, particularly in the eastern sections, where, however, the eclipse will be only partial. For Colorado and Southwestern Kansas the prospects are very favorable, but southeastwardly to the Gulf, over Indian Territory and Texas, the barometric disturbance moving over these regions will be attended by cloudiness and possibly rain.

In the regions northeastward from the path of totality the conditions will also vary very much. In the New England States clear weather will favor the observers. In the Middle States, including New York, fair weather will prevail. In the lake districts, cloudy; in the Ohio Valley, probably cloudy; in the Upper Mississippi Valley, probably cloudy; in the Missouri and Northwest, probably partly cloudy; in the Lower Mississippi Valley, cloudy; in Tennessee, cloudy; in the South Atlantic States, fair or partly cloudy, and in the East Gulf fair or partly cloudy. On the whole, the percentage is largely against a general and good observation of the partial eclipse. The favored regions lie along the Atlantic coast.

HOW TO MAKE A PICTURE OF THE ECLIPSE.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Choose a window facing the sun at the time of the eclipse and draw the curtain down to within a short distance of the window sill, cover the open space with thick wrapping paper and then cover the window above the paper with a shawl or blanket. Cover all the other windows in the same way till the room is dark. Prick a pinhole in the paper and then hold a sheet of white paper near the hole so that the sunlight entering the hole will fall upon it. This will give a picture, or projection, of the sun, and during the eclipse will show every phase of the shadow. The picture will be upside down, but plainly visible and can be examined with the aid of smoked glass. By making a hole five millimetres (2-16 inch) in diameter and placing the paper screen further away from the window a much larger projection may be obtained. By using sensitized paper for the screen permanent pictures may be obtained. Even without the photographic paper this experiment makes a cheap and picturesque method of viewing the eclipse. CHARLES BARNARD.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

RETICENCE OF THE CELESTIAL ENVOY—CONDITION OF THE CHINESE IN AMERICA—HOW THE SUBJECT MAY BE APPROACHED—THE BURLINGAME TREATY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28, 1878.

The Chinese embassy have their mission here, no doubt; their programme is sketched out to their own notions. But, whatever that programme may be, they have manifested no anxiety to make it public. They have not as yet said a word on that point. Our non-acquaintance with their language and their ignorance of ours is a natural barrier to free controversy and easy understanding with the Embassy on the subject of national interest. Still there are many ways of intercommunication by which foreigners understand each other in thought if not in words. It would, therefore, be safe to say that the greater portion of the information obtained from the Chinese Embassy has hitherto been more inferential than expressed, and when this fact is supplemented with the very visible understanding that secrecy is the highest virtue in diplomatic subordinates there is not much dependence to be placed on that which appears in the haphazard style of the daily press here.

CELESTIAL RETICENCE.

The Ambassador is supposed to know the English language, but he reposes on his dignity and leaves his subordinates to do the common talk with outside barbarians, and these intermediates are as timid in speech as if they apprehended they were to be guillotined for the first expressed unguarded word. From all speaking sources of information in the embassy and from conversation with Minister George F. Seward, I receive the impression that the Chinese government has sent the present Embassy to the United States with the express intention of asserting for the Mongolian race all that international treaties have guaranteed to them, and maintain to the best of their ability these treaties intact. The Chinese government may know nothing of the *personnel* of Dennis Kearney, but it is fully advised of the workingmen's movement on the Pacific coast in opposition to unlimited immigration of the Chinese into this country, and very adroitly concludes that, as Hong Kong is the port of embarkation and that is an English colony, the United States government has first to deal with England in remonstrance before it reaches Pekin.

THE BURLINGAME TREATY.

Lin Ming Cook, who has been appointed consul here, is very explicit on these points. He states that the ambassador has no authority to listen to a proposition on the part of the United States government for any change of the Burlingame Treaty. Nothing will be listened to except through our Minister at Pekin.

MR. SEWARD'S VIEWS.

Mr. Seward requested to be left out of this discussion, but as the *Alta California* publishes this morning a lengthy interview with him I see no necessity for withholding his sentiments. He said he was pleased that Congress had taken no action on this matter, and, from his standpoint in China, he seemed to be perfectly unacquainted with the distress of the unemployed workingmen in this city arising from the competion of Chinese labor. The Embassy will, no doubt, be objects of attention from this time forward while they stay. Those who are interested in Chinese trade will doubtless gather round them and show them obsequious courtesies.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY—QUARTERS TO BE SELECTED FOR THE AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON—"STEWART'S CASTLE."

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1878.

The only intimation of the coming of the Chinese Embassy, outside of official circles, received here has been by Mr. J. C. G. Kennedy, the agent at Washington of the Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco, whose president has telegraphed him to consult with Yung Wing concerning the quarters to be provided here for the embassy. It is Mr. Kennedy's present intention to propose to Yung Wing, when the latter shall arrive in Washington, the selection of the elegant house of ex-Senator Stewart on Connecticut avenue for the ambassadorial residence. This edifice, which has received the sobriquet of "Stewart's Castle" on account of its palatial appearance, is well known to every one who has gone sight-seeing in Washington. It is situated on the circumference of the great circle at the intersection of the three magnificent thoroughfares designated as Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire avenues, and from its extinguisher-like castellated turret commands a most varied and beautiful view of the national capital and the surrounding country. It is only two squares away from the imperial structure occupied by Sir Edward Thornton as the British Embassy, and is adjacent to the row of dwellings on Connecticut avenue where quite a colony of the foreign Ministers is domiciled. It was elegantly furnished at an outlay of about $30,000, and has not been occupied since Senator Stewart went home about two years ago.

MR. TILDEN AT LONG BRANCH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28, 1878.

Ex-Governor Tilden called this evening at the Ocean House on Mrs. John Bigelow, and was received in the small parlor. Ex-Governor Bedle, of New Jersey; ex-Mayor Wickham and a number of other gentlemen were present and had a talk with Mr. Tilden, who appeared in very good spirits.

KEARNEY.

Arrival of the California Agitator in Boston.

FROM THE BATH TO THE ROSTRUM.

An Address to Thousands of Assembled Workingmen.

DEATH TO A VARIETY OF THINGS.

He Believes in Butler and Will Take the Stump for Him.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., July 28, 1878.

The "owl" train was five minutes late in reaching Boston this morning. It was five minutes past nine o'clock when the locomotive swung round the curve just beyond the Albany street bridge. At that time a rather rough looking crowd of labor reformers, Sons of Toil and Communists were congregated in the depot of the Boston and Albany Railroad watching eagerly for the arrival of Dennis Kearney, the California leader and agitator. Notwithstanding the fact that it was Sunday morning the crowd was by no means large; neither was it disorderly or over demonstrative. A small detachment of "workingmen," with rude banners and mottoes, denunciatory of capital and capitalists had paraded the streets on the way to the depot and gathered in a few idlers and curiosity seekers. The music to which the Toilers marched was furnished by a solitary negro, who beat it out of the head of a medium sized drum. When the train came to a standstill Mr. Kearney stepped on the platform with his brother and Mr. Carl Brown, of the *Chronicle*. They looked worn and tired after a continuous ride of eight days. Forcing their way through the crowd they reached the carriages in waiting to convey them to the hotel.

THE RECEPTION

The party were received by the committee, headed by E. M. Chamberlain, chairman of the Reception Committee; C. H. Fernald, chief organizer, and P. Sheehan, secretary of the workingmen's party, and escorted to the Sherman House, where one of the spacious private parlors of the hotel was placed at their disposal. Upon entering the office of the Sherman House the great agitator placed his autograph in the register in a fair round business hand, and, receiving the congratulations of his fellow workingmen, proceeded with his friends to the parlor assigned them. There was cheering and excitement at the depot, which seemed to increase when the assembled thousands packed every inch of available room in Court square, in front of the hotel. Mr. Kearney, tired and dust-begrimed from his long ride, was testing the exhilarating effects of an application of Cochituate and soap, when Mr. Chamberlain came in and suggested that, if it were possible, he had better say a few words to the people, when they would quietly disperse. He acceded to the request, and, without waiting to don his vest and coat, was escorted to a front window in the ladies parlor. He was dressed in a dark print shirt and navy blue pantaloons, and in a rather inconvenient position spoke through the open window to the audience below. His remarks, though brief, were sufficient to show that the man is a natural orator, with a ready use of words, forcible utterance and speaking deliberately and with effect, sending every word home.

MR. KEARNEY'S ADDRESS.

He spoke as follows:—

FELLOW WORKINGMEN OF BOSTON:—I hope you will excuse me. I have had a long journey. In the future I trust you will have ample opportunity to hear me speak at length. I am glad to see you up and doing here in this monopoly-ridden Atlantic slope. I bring the glad tidings from your brothers of the Pacific slope that we left the plains of California strewn with the festering carcasses of some of the political plunderers, while they are pegging away at the rest. (Applause.)

DENUNCIATORY CRIES.

"Our war is death to monopoly, death to debased capital, death to Mongolian slavery as well as African or any other slavery, and death upon death to political plunderers—bloodsuckers of all parties. I come not here to represent any particular class, faction or ism or creed; no nationality but American. I come here to represent and to meet honest workingmen fighting for their rights, because the flag that we honor and have upheld, and will again, is to-day a flaunting lie. (Sensation.) It does not wave for liberty. It waves to protect a band of pirates. (Cheers.) We propose to make it again wave for liberty—the liberty of its workingmen. (Great applause.) We will make this fight by the ballot—that power which in the hands of a free people is wielded more potentially than the sword of monarchies. (Cheers.)

MISREPRESENTED.

"Friends, I have been misrepresented. The Associated Press news gatherers, working in the interest of unscrupulous thieves and a depraved press, have distorted my sayings in their insane and hellish attempt to fasten on a free people the shackles of a slavery worse than death. The San Francisco *Chronicle* has a special representative here to telegraph back events in the interests of truth and honesty. We propose to do in the East what we did in the West. Meet capital with labor in a fair fight and crown labor king." (Great applause.)

MOTHER AND SON.

After the Sherman House reception Kearney and his immediate friends went to Brighton, where a small delegation met them. Mrs. Kearney rushed out, and embracing her son, exclaimed:—

"Dennis, my boy! did I ever expect to see you again?"

She had not seen him for fourteen years. During the afternoon delegations of the various labor and greenback organizations called and paid their respects.

KEARNEY'S PURPOSES.

Mr. Kearney had in contemplation before he left San Francisco the possibility of his meeting with but slight success in the East. If he found that the greenback and labor parties were well organized and controlled by honest men he proposed to go into the campaign and support Butler for Governor. He says he believes in Butler. On the other hand if the disaffected elements were in the hands of designing politicians he was determined to leave Massachusetts alone, merely returning a few times and speaking in the leading cities on his way. From what he has seen so far he is confident that he can work successfully, and the chances are that he will remain in the Bay State till November and work for Butler. He received to-day a communication from the State Central Committee of the National Greenback party announcing that Butler was to be put in nomination and asking for his co-operation.

He will remain quiet for a week to recruit his strength, and then he will begin his regular campaign. He wants to have a conference with Mr. Butler before he starts operations. Politics in Massachusetts for the next few months are therefore likely to be of a lively nature.

NEW YORK WORKINGMEN APATHETIC.

The rumors of an ovation to Mr. Dennis Kearney, the statesman of the San Francisco "sand lots," upon his arrival in this city do not seem to have much significance, apart from any demonstration which the socialistic labor party may make. Mr. Justus Schwab and his Communistic friends are not averse to giving Kearney a reception, but Mr. Schwab said yesterday that no arrangements have yet been made for the purpose, and he is not sure that Kearney will be received by the Commune. He was quite sure, however, that the regular labor organization would have nothing to do with the California agitator.

"But it is said that the International Labor Union determined to receive Kearney," said the reporter, showing Schwab a printed slip containing such an assertion.

"You can ask Mr. Speyer or one of the members of the Council," Schwab replied, "but I think it is a mistake. The Labor Union think Kearney is a politician, and they will have nothing to do with politics."

Further inquiry verified the truth of Mr. Schwab's prognostications. Mr. Speyer was found at his home, at No. 159 Prince street, and with him were a number of his friends, members of the International Labor Union. They all declared that the trade societies would have nothing to do with Kearney, and it was the general opinion among them that everywhere in the East the Kearney tactics would be condemned by the laboring classes.

THE RENO COURT OF INQUIRY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1878.

The Court of Inquiry granted by the War Department to investigate the charges of cowardice preferred against Major Reno for his conduct at the time of the Custer massacre will not meet until after the army is relieved from active operations against the Indians, and probably not until the army has gone into winter quarters.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOOLSHIP SARATOGA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28, 1878.

The United States Schoolship Saratoga, which arrived yesterday afternoon direct from Bermuda, will remain here three weeks. All well on board.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28, 1878.

There was a large missionary meeting at Zion Episcopal Church this evening. Addresses were made by Bishop Hare, of Niobrara; Rev. W. F. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, New York; Rev. Dr. Shipman, of Christ Church, New York, and by Rev. Dr. Kenny, of Havana.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 28, 1878.

The total number of yellow fever cases reported to the Board of Health up to noon to-day was fifty-nine; deaths, twenty-five. No report was received to-day from the Charity Hospital, but it is stated that a number of new cases were admitted.

THE LEITRIM MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1878.

A meeting in behalf of the prisoners charged with the murder of Lord Leitrim was held here this afternoon. It was stated that the entire sum raised so far for their defence is $354, of which amount $295 61 has been forwarded to Father Boyle, in Ireland. The total cost of the trial of the four prisoners will be about £750.

CROPS IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, July 28, 1878.

The latest crop reports from the different parts of Minnesota indicate a considerable deficiency in the Southern counties, where the yield of wheat will not exceed twelve to fifteen bushels to the acre, much of low grade. The Red River Valley and the Northern Pacific Railroad counties are better, promising twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre, all No. 1.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Congressman Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse, and Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue. Jesse L. Williams, of Indiana, and Lieutenant Commander L. N. B. Wyse, of the French Navy, are at the Windsor. Captain Samuel Brooks, of the steamship City of Chester, is at the Everett. James A. Dumont, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, is at the Hoffman. Ex-Congressman John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, is at the Astor. Theodore N. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, is at the Gilsey.